UNIFORM TITLES

INTRODUCTION TO THE NACO TRAINERS NOTES FOR UNIFORM TITLES

A. General Information

1. The NACO Training Notes for uniform titles consists of 50 pages of training notes. "Appendix Ch. 25 examples" contains 88 examples that illustrate the training notes.

The trainee pages consist of two pages of text [NACO Day 4, p. 12-13] and six exercises [NACO Day 4, p. 14-19]. Each of the six exercises has an answer sheet [Uniform Title Answers 1-6].

2. The uniform title section of the Training the NACO Trainer manual should be treated as a resource document rather than as materials that must be covered. Cover only what is relevant to the situation.

The basic uses for uniform titles are listed on NACO Day 4, p. 13.

3. **NOTE:** Chapter 25 of AACR2 is most commonly used for uniform titles for serials and for series [LCRI 25.5B]. But the Training the NACO Trainer manual does not cover either topic. Series are covered by another NACO training course.

4. The Training the NACO Trainer manual also does NOT cover uniform titles for the following:

> music
> religious documents other than the Bible
> legal documents other than laws

5. **NOTE:** The whole of chapter 25 is optional. LC does apply all of the provisions for chapter 25, as modified by the LCRIs. Other cataloging agencies are free to make their own policies on uniform titles, including not using any. [**This comes as news to most institutions**]

However, contributed name authority records for uniform titles must be in accord with national policies. [NACO Training Notes, Uniform titles p. 6]

6. Unlike LC's name authority policy for personal, corporate, and geographic headings, LC does not make a name authority record for every uniform title. Instead, LC creates a name authority record for a uniform title in only the five situations listed on NACO Day 4, p. 12. [NACO Training Notes, Uniform title scope, p. 7-8]

Other NACO libraries do not have to be as constrained in creating name authority records for uniform titles. [DCM Z1 "yellow pages," *MARC 21 Authority Format*, Introduction Page 2]

7. Another major difference between name authority records for names and name authority records for uniform titles is in the 670 conventions. [NACO Training Notes, Uniform titles, p. 8]

For example, a name authority record created to trace a reference may contain no subfield $b in the 670 citation.

Another difference is that not all units of a uniform title need to be represented by a name authority record. For example, when cataloging a translation, a name authority record for the original title is not likely to be needed.

8. The discrepancy between name authority records for names and name authority records for uniform titles is based on the fact that uniform titles are derived from bibliographic records. The basic information for uniform titles appear on bibliographic records. There is no need to repeat the information on a name authority record.

9. The creation of a uniform title is based on the particulars of the cataloging situation involved. The uniform title section of the Training the NACO Trainer manual enumerates many of the cataloging situations in which the need for a uniform title arises.

B. Topics covered in the NACO Training Notes for Uniform Titles

1. LC's name authority policy for uniform titles [Pages 7-8]

2. Bibliographic file maintenance policy for uniform titles [Page 10-11]

3. Works with changed titles in the same language [Pages 12-15]

> unrevised editions
> revised editions
> simultaneous editions

NACO Day 4, p. 15, contains an exercise for an unrevised edition

4. Selection of the uniform title, with emphasis on the division between works written before 1501 and after 1500 [Pages 16-18]

5. Modifications of the uniform title [Pages 19-22]

> initial articles
> alternative titles
> statements of responsibility found in titles proper

NACO Day 4, p. 16, and NACO Day 4, p. 17, contain exercises for titles containing statements of responsibility

6. Translations [Pages 23-26]

At LC, translations create the most common name authority situation for uniform titles, to trace a name-title reference from the title proper of the translation

Names of languages used in uniform titles are based on forms found in the *MARC Code List for Languages* (2000 ed.). Updates to the document are published in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*.

NACO Day 4, p. 14, contains an exercise for a basic translation situation

7. Parts of single works [Pages 27-33]

> distinctive titles
> indistinctive titles
> numbered excerpts
> unnumbered excerpts

8. Collections of works [Pages 34-47]

> two works with collective title
> two works with no collective title
> complete works
> selections in two or more forms
> selections in one form
> translations of collections

NACO Day 4, p. 18, and NACO Day 4, p. 19, contain exercises for collections

9. Conflict resolution [Pages 48-52]

> multipart items
> motion pictures

computer files

10. Bible headings [Page 53]

11. Manuscripts [Page 54]

12. Law Uniform Titles [**This is a separate section, separately numbered**]

Contains four pages of trainers notes, two pages of text for trainees, and eight exercises for trainees (with answer sheets for each).

The section covers single laws and collections of laws

13. **REMINDER:** The Training the NACO Trainer manual does NOT cover uniform titles for the following:

music
religious documents other than the Bible
legal documents other than laws
series and serials

UNIFORM TITLES

I. **USE OF UNIFORM TITLES** [25.1A; 25.2E; DCM Z1 "yellow pages"; LCRI 25.1]

1. **Scope of chapter 25**

Chapter 25 in AACR 2 is very different from the other chapters because all of its provisions are optional. This means each cataloging agency is free to set its own policy on which provisions of chapter 25, if any, it wishes to apply in its own cataloging [**25.1A**]. The reason for this is that uniform titles are used for catalog management purposes:

a) to what extent does a cataloging agency want to keep together under one title all the editions and manifestations of a particular work

b) to what extent does a cataloging agency want to break conflicts between different works with the same title

2. Library of Congress application policy on chapter 25

Prior to the adoption of AACR 2, LC used uniform titles widely but was selective in the uniform titles it displayed on its printed cards. In 1977 LC asked outside libraries to indicate a preference on LC's policy on displaying uniform titles on its records. The result was overwhelming in favor of LC displaying all the uniform title it uses [*Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 2, p. 2].

With the adoption of AACR 2, LC decided to use all the uniform titles that are authorized by chapter 25. This decision is based on LC's need to organize its large catalog. Also, the fact that LC's records are widely used throughout the world prevented LC from being selective on which uniform title provisions to apply or not to apply.

The one exception is rule **25.5D**: LC does not add general material designations (GMDs) to uniform titles [**LCRI 25.5D**]. (LC restricts the use of the GMD to the 245 field; cf. **LCRI 1.1C**)

3. Library of Congress name authority policy on chapter 25

Unlike LC's name authority policies for chapters 22, 23, and 24, LC does not provide a name authority record for each uniform title it uses. The bibliographic records serve as the main source of information for uniform titles rather than name authority records.

LC creates uniform title name authority records in the following cases [**DCM Z1 "yellow pages," Introduction Page 2**]:

a) for uniform titles for works entered under a name heading when there is a need to make a name-title reference from a variant form of the title [**25.2E2**]

b) for uniform titles for works entered under title when there is a need to make a reference from a variant form of the title that cannot be handled by a title added entry on the bibliographic record for the work [**25.2E1**]

c) for uniform title for works that required the cataloger to perform research to establish the authorized form of the heading for the work; the name authority record documents the research

d) for uniform titles for works that are not in the catalog when the work is needed in a secondary access point (related-work added entry or subject heading, **not** analytical entries) on another bibliographic record; the name authority record serves as a "place-holder" until the work itself is received for cataloging. (In reality, very few works represented only by name authority records are ever received.)

Reminder: A NAR, <u>not</u> a SAR, is made for serials not in the catalog.

e) for uniform titles for laws, to document the uniform title for the law [**DCM Z1 "yellow pages," 670 Page 4**)

f) for uniform titles for music.

There are several other differences between name authority records for name headings and name authority records for uniform titles. When creating a name authority record for a uniform title in order to make name-title references [**25.2E2**], it is not always necessary to justify the references [**DCM Z1 "yellow pages," 670 Page 4, Page 5**]. Also, when creating a name authority record for a subordinate entity of a uniform title, it is not always necessary to create separate name authority records for component parts of the uniform title [**DCM Z1 "yellow pages," Introduction Page 2**]

 Reminder: The main entry and the "base" uniform title usually are not justified on NARs. This information usually is available from bibliographic records in the catalog.

4. Problem areas in assigning uniform titles

a) A name authority record may have been created for a uniform title but there is no need to assign a uniform title to an edition in which the title proper of the edition being cataloged (the subfield $a of the 245 field) is identical to the uniform title except for the initial article [**LCRI 25.1**].

Example:

edition being cataloged: Othello / William Shakespeare
established uniform title: Shakespeare, William ... Othello

no uniform title assigned to the edition being cataloged

Example:

edition being cataloged: The tempest / William Shakespeare
established uniform title: Shakespeare, William ... Tempest

no uniform title assigned to the edition being cataloged

b) The title proper of the edition being cataloged may be identical to the uniform title established on a name authority record but a uniform title may be necessary if the edition being cataloged is a translation or does not represent the complete text of the work.

Example:

edition being cataloged: Julius Caesar : englisch und deutsch / William Shakespeare
established uniform title: Shakespeare, William ... Julius Caesar

uniform title assigned to the edition being cataloged: Julius Caesar. German & English

Example:

edition being cataloged: Hamlet : selected readings / William Shakespeare
established uniform title: Shakespeare, William ... Hamlet

uniform title assigned to the edition being cataloged: Hamlet. Selections

5. Library of Congress maintenance policy on chapter 25

LC's pre-AACR 2 catalog represented 80 years of diverse policies and practices for uniform titles. Under LC's "superimposition" policy, once a uniform title was established for a particular work, that uniform title was used on all iterations of the work. The closing of the catalog in 1981 created a unique opportunity for LC to start all over as far as uniform titles were concerned. The decision was made that when cataloging a new edition of a work in accord with AACR 2, all editions of that work already in the LC database would be brought into AACR 2 as far as the uniform titles were concerned [**LCRI 25.1**]. This policy also applied to collections of two or more works by one author.

When a uniform title used on pre-AACR 2 bibliographic records was not in AACR 2 form, and the pre-AACR 2 uniform title was represented by a name authority record, LC generally made a name-title reference from the pre-AACR 2 form of the title. A name-title reference was also made when both the name heading and the uniform title were not in accord with AACR 2 [**LCRI 25.1; LCRI 26**]. The making of such references in now optional [**LCRI 26**].

Example:

pre-AACR 2 form: Homerus. Odysseia
AACR 2 form: Homer. Odyssey

6. NACO policies on chapter 25

Each NACO library can set its own policy on which uniform titles, if any, it wishes to apply in its catalog. If a NACO library decides to contribute a name authority record for a uniform title, the name authority record must be in accord with LC's policies on uniform titles.

Also, NACO libraries must report any bibliographic file maintenance to LC when establishing a uniform title for a work that has records showing a different uniform title (or no uniform title, when one is now being assigned).

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II. **DIFFERENT TITLES IN THE SAME LANGUAGE** [25.1A; 25.2B; 25.3C1]

When two editions of the same work are published under different titles in the same language, and the two editions are entered under the same main entry, AACR 2 provides three different techniques for handling the situation.

1. When two editions of the same work are published under different titles, and one edition is an unchanged republication of the other edition, the two editions are linked by a uniform title on one of the editions. The title of the original edition is used in the uniform title on the unchanged republication [**25.1A**]. A note to justify the uniform title is made on the bibliographic record for the unchanged republication [**1.7B7; LCRI 2.7B7**]. If the editions are entered under a name heading, a name-title reference is made from the unchanged republication [**25.2E2**].

2. When two editions of the same work are published under different titles, and one edition is a revision of the other, the two editions are linked by a note and a related-work added entry for the earlier edition on the bibliographic record for the later edition [**25.2B; LCRI 1.7A4**].

3. When two editions of the same work are published under different titles, and the editions are published simultaneously, the two editions are linked by using a uniform title on one of the editions. When the two editions are published in different countries, one of which is the country of the cataloging agency (the "home country" in AACR 2 terms), the "home country" edition is treated as the original edition. The title of the "home country" edition is used as the uniform title on the other edition [**25.3C1**].

Note that this may mean that some works may have to be recataloged.

If neither simultaneous edition is published in the "home country," or both editions are published in the "home country," the edition received first for cataloging is treated as the original edition. Its title is used in the uniform title on subsequently received editions [**25.3C1**].

In both cases of simultaneous editions, a note to justify the uniform title is made on the bibliographic record for the edition rejected as the original edition [**1.7B7; LCRI 2.7B7**]. If the editions are entered under a name heading, a name-title reference is made from the title of the rejected edition [**25.2E2**].

Example (unchanged republication):

1st ed.: Number / John McLeish [LCCN **91-5833191**, Example 1]
2nd ed.: The story of numbers / John McLeish [LCCN **93-91081**, Example 2]

The 2nd ed. is an unchanged republication of the 1st ed. On the bibliographic record for the 2nd ed., the uniform title "Number" is assigned and a note explaining the uniform title is made. In addition, a name authority record for the uniform title is created to make a name-title reference from the title proper of the 2nd ed. to the uniform title [**n94-77298**, Example 3].

Example (revised edition):

1st ed.: A guide to Library of Congress classification / John Phillip Immroth [LCCN **68-19094**, Example 4]
2nd ed.: A guide to the Library of Congress classification / John Phillip Immroth [LCCN **75-178877**, Example 5]

The 2nd ed. is a revision of the 1st ed. On the bibliographic record for the 2nd ed., a note is made concerning the 1st ed; a name-title related-work added entry is also made for the 1st ed. on the bibliographic record for the 2nd ed.

Example (simultaneous editions):

1985 **U.K.** ed.: Woodland walks / Gerald Wilkinson [LCCN **87-116874**,   Example 6]

1985 **U.S.** ed.: Woodland walks in Great Britain / Gerald Wilkinson
 [LCCN **85-80581**, Example 7]

The two editions were published in the same year ("simultaneously"). The U.S. ed. is treated as the original edition and the U.K. ed. is treated as the unchanged republication.

On the bibliographic record for the U.K. ed., the uniform title "Woodland walks in Great Britain" is assigned, a note to justify the uniform title is made, and a name authority record for the work is created to trace a name-title reference from the title of the U.K. ed. [**n86-150922**, Example 8]

The AACR 2 "home country" rule disturbs many catalogers because often there is evidence that the British edition was published before the U.S. edition. Thus the British edition is the original edition. Under the basic uniform title rule, catalogers feel the title of the original edition should be the uniform title for the work regardless of where it was published.

Perhaps the growing cooperative cataloging arrangements among the Library of Congress, the British Library, and the National Library of Canada will inspire the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR to reexamine the "home country" rule.

Example (simultaneous editions):

1993 Emmaus, Pa., ed.: The practical encyclopedia of sex and health / Stefan Bechtel   [**LCCN 92-35043**, Example 9]

1993 New York ed.: The sex encyclopedia / Stefan Bechtel
[**LCCN 93-221231**, Example 10]

The two editions were published in the same year ("simultaneously") and in the same country. The Emmaus ed. was received first for cataloging. When the New York ed. was received for cataloging, its bibliographic record was assigned the uniform title for the Emmaus ed., a note justifying the uniform title was made, and a name authority record for the work was created to trace a name-title reference from the title of the New York ed [**n93-105560**, Example 11].

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III. **SELECTION OF THE UNIFORM TITLE** [25.3A, 25.3B, 25.4]

The basic AACR 2 instruction is to use as the uniform title for a work, the title proper of the original edition of the work [**25.3B**]. There are exceptions, of course.

1. One exception is for famous works created after 1500 [**25.3A**]. For these, one must know the language of the title of the original edition. The choices for the uniform title are:

    a) the title commonly found in editions of the work
    b) the title commonly found in reference sources

2. Another exception is for works created before 1501 that are not written in Greek before 1453 nor anonymous works written in a non-roman script [**25.4A1**]. For the pre-150l works, one must know the language of the title of the original edition. The choices for the uniform title are:

    a) the title found in reference sources
    b) the title found in modern editions
    c) the title found in early editions
    d) the title found in manuscript copies

3. For pre-1453 Greek works [**25.4B**], the choices for the uniform title are:

       a) the well-established English title
       b) a title in Latin
       c) the title in the original Greek

4. For pre-150l anonymous works written in non-roman scripts [**25.4C**], the choices for the uniform title are:

       a) the well-established English title
       b) the title in the original script

For example, a 1987 Shakespeare publication has the title proper, "The tragedy of Othello, the Moor of Venice." [**LCCN 86-60162**, Example 12]. The cataloger might be tempted to accept the title proper as the title of the work because there is evidence this is the original title. However, the title commonly found on editions of the work is simply "Othello," so "Othello" is assigned as a uniform title to the 1987 publication [**25.3A; n82-49570**, Example 13]. (A **25.2E2** name-title reference from "Tragedy ... " has been traced on the name authority record for "Othello.")

Another example, is Virgil's "Georgics." The title "Georgics" has been used on a number of editions of Virgil's work, including editions in Virgil's original Latin [**LCCN 87-23834**, Example 14]. But "Georgics" is not a Latin title, so the cataloger needs to find a Latin title for the work. Research results in the title "Georgica" being used on all editions [**25.3A; n81-14321**, Example 15]. (A **25.2E2** name-title reference from "Georgics" has been traced on the name authority record.)

Catalogers get understandably confused: classical authors who write in Greek can get their works established with English titles, but those who write in Latin have to stick with Latin titles for their works.

For example, it's Plato's "Republic," <u>not</u> Plato's "Politeia." [**n80-8527**, Example 16]

But it's Caesar's "De bello Gallico," <u>not</u> Caesar's "Gallic wars."
[**n84-134120**, Example 17]

Reminder: Most uniform titles consist of the title proper of the original edition.

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IV. **MODIFICATIONS OF THE UNIFORM TITLE** [25.2C; 25.3; LCRI 25.3B]

Once the uniform title has been selected, it is not used exactly as found. Instead, the cataloging rules permit certain "tinkerings" with the title selected. Here are the major modifications.

1. Appendix E in *Amendments 2001 to AACR2* contains a list of initial articles LC omits when applying AACR 2 rule **25.2**. The list was published most recently in *Cataloging Service Bulletin*, no. 52, p. 26-29.

2. Alternative titles are omitted when needed in a uniform title [**1.1B1; LCRI 25.3B**]. When using the title proper of the original edition, and the title proper contains an alternative title, that is, that part of the title proper that follows the word "or," the alternative portion of the title proper is omitted when the title is used in a uniform title. Note that LC does not assign a uniform title to a bibliographic record with a title proper containing an alternative title except when a uniform title for the work is needed. The usual cases of "need" are when cataloging a translation, when cataloging an item that discusses the work, when cataloging an item that needs the work in a related-work added entry. Only then is a uniform title needed.

LC's policy was adopted at the request of rare book catalogers. Alternative titles for older works tend to be very long and are not necessary for the identification of the work. Also, under AACR 2, the alternative title is included in the subfield $a of the 245 field. In order to keep all iterations of the work together, it is necessary to go back and add the uniform title to the records for editions containing the alternative title.

3.   Statements of responsibility are omitted from uniform titles in a very few situations [**25.3B2; LCRI 25.3B**]. For works existing in only one edition, or in multiple editions without change of title, there is no need to assign a uniform title to the record for the edition solely to delete a statement of responsibility from the title proper. An exception is when an analysis of the expressions of the title appearing on the item lead the cataloger to conclude that the title on the title page is not the "true" title of the item [**LCRI 25.3B**].

The reality is that LC catalogers have been assigning uniform titles to single edition works solely to remove statements of responsibility even when it is clear that the title proper of the work includes the statement of responsibility. One reason is that pre-AACR 2 cataloging rules generally required omitting author's names from titles, even names that appeared in their possessive forms [**AACR 1 (1967) rules 133B, 134A**]. Another is that to facilitate filing into LC's massive card catalog, the filing staff isolated the chief title from the title proper by writing the chief title in the upper right hand corner of the catalog card. When these cards were retrospectively input into machine-readable form, these "corner-marked" filing titles were routinely given as 240 field uniform titles. Thus, LC cataloging staff were reluctant to accept the full form of the title proper without modification. And AACR 2 rule **25.3B2** appears to support LC's pre-AACR 2 practice.

The "classic" AACR 2 example is *Eileen Ford's a more beautiful you in 21 days* [**1.1B2; Appendix A.4A1**]. Main entry is under the heading for Eileen Ford. [**21.4A**] LC makes a partial title added entry for the portion of the title proper that follows the proper name,"More beautiful you in 21 days" [**LCRI 21.30J**].

The title appears on the chief source (the title page) and on the spine as "Eileen Ford's a more beautiful you in 21 days." There is no compelling reason to assign to the item the uniform title "More beautiful you in 21 days." Nevertheless, LC catalogers couldn't resist doing so, which involved making a uniform title name authority record for the item in order to trace a name-title reference from the entire title proper. We have now deleted the uniform title from the record for the item and canceled the name authority record [**LCCN 72-80689,** Example 18].

The situation becomes more complicated with revised editions. When cataloging revised editions, choosing the main entry is the first priority.

Example: taken from AACR 2 rule **21.12A1** but not verified:

Manual of gem cutting / by Charles Boise. -- 3rd ed.
    main entry under the heading for Boise [**21.4A**]

Boise's Manual of gem cutting. -- 4th ed. rev.
    main entry under the heading for Boise [**21.12A1**]

partial title added entry for "Manual of gem cutting" [**LCRI 21.30J**]

This is a legitimate case of the application of rule **25.3B2**: Assign the uniform title "Manual of gem cutting" to the record for the 4th ed. (A name authority record would have to be created to trace the name-title reference from the title proper of the 4th ed.)

Catalogers have questioned the redundancy of the same title ("Manual of gem cutting") appearing both in the uniform title and in the partial title added entry. The problem is that LC has to provide the full complement of both description and access because of the world-wide use of our records in a variety of manual card catalogs and machine-readable catalogs and databases. Also, some of the users of LC cataloging have chosen not to use uniform titles.

[**NOTE:** The other example under rule **21.12A1**, "Hart's Rules for compositors ... ," probably should be entered under the heading for the University Press, Oxford, in accord with AACR 2 rule **21.1B2a**.]

A situation in which rule **25.3B2** should <u>not</u> be applied:

A guide to the Library of Congress classification / John Phillip Immroth. --
2d ed. [**LCCN 75-178877**, Example 19]
main entry under the heading for Immroth [**21.4A**]

Immroth's Guide to the Library of Congress classification. -- 3rd ed. / by
Lois Mai Chan [**LCCN 80-16981**, Example 20]
main entry under the heading for Chan [**21.12B1**]

name-title added entry under the heading for the 2d ed. [**21.12B1;
LCRI 1.7A4**]
partial title added entry for "Guide to the Library of Congress classification"
[**LCRI 21.30J**]

Reminder: AACR 2 rule **21.12** was changed for the 1988 revision. According to the 1978 version of rule **21.12A**, Immroth's 3rd ed. was entered under the heading for Immroth and the uniform title, "Guide to the Library of Congress classification" was assigned to the item [**25.3B2**]. (A name authority record was created for the work in order to make a **25.2E2** name-title reference from the title proper.)

There are a vast number of records in the LC database that were cataloged in accord with 1978 version of AACR 2 rule **21.12**. Many of these contain a **25.3B2** uniform title. The policy is to **change** these records when cataloging a revised edition that should be entered under the **1988 rule 21.12B** rather than under the **1978 rule 21.12A**.

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V. **TRANSLATIONS** [21.14; 25.5C; 25.3C2; 25.3C3; LCRI 25.5C; 26.4B1]

Cataloging translations creates one of the most common need for uniform title name authority records, at least at the Library of Congress. LC catalogs a large number of translations into English because of the presence at LC of both the Cataloging-in-Publication program and the U.S. Copyright Office.

AACR 2 takes a "hard line" on translations: **All** translations are entered under the same heading that the work in the original language is entered [**21.14**]. Even works that are revised when they are translated remain under the heading for the original. This is underscored by the Hassenstein example in **25.2B**, the uniform title rule for revised editions.

Because authors who get translated tend to be prolific, LC is committed to using the author's original title in the uniform title on the record for the translation. LC catalogers even do research to find the original title if the translation being cataloged does not provide the information or if the original edition is not in the LC database.

When cataloging a translation entered under a name heading, LC creates a name authority record for the translation that consists of the name heading, title of the original, and the language of the translation. This is done in order to make the language-specific name-title reference called for by rule **26.4B1**.

For example, when cataloging Thomas Mann's "The magic mountain," the cataloger determines that the title in the original is "Der Zauberberg." So the uniform title "Zauberberg. English" is assigned to the bibliographic record for the translation. [**LCCN 92-25324**, Example 21]

In addition, a name authority record for the English translation is created that consists of the name heading "Mann, Thomas, 1875-1955," the title of the original, "Zauberberg," and the language of the translation, "English." On this name authority record is traced a **25.2E2** reference that consists of the name heading, "Mann, Thomas, 1875-1955" and the title of the translation, "Magic mountain." The reference reads:

Mann, Thomas, 1875-1955. Magic mountain
see Mann, Thomas, 1875-1955. Zauberberg. English [**no94-17974**, Example 22]

LC's policy of providing language-specific name authority records for translations was initiated at the time AACR 2 was adopted at LC on January 2, 1981. Previously, language variants were traced on the name authority record for the original.

LC's policy has generally worked well when the title proper of the translation is used only on editions in that language. For example, if all editions with the title "The magic mountain" contain only the English translation of the German original, the reference to Mann's "Zauberberg. English" is helpful to users.

But the policy has not worked well when cataloging editions in two or more languages or when the edition is in the original language but the title of the edition has been translated.

For example, for Virgil's "Georgica," the English title "Georgics" has been used not only on English translations [**LCCN 83-172663**, Example 23] but also on editions in the original Latin [**LCCN 87-23834**, Example 24]. Thus the reference, "Virgil. Georgics *see* Virgil. Georgics. English," created to handle the English translation, would mislead because there is also an edition in the original language with the uniform title "Georgica" alone. When a title in one language has been used as the title proper for editions in more than language, it's better to lead users from the title simply to the uniform title for the work itself: "Virgil. Georgics *see* Virgil. Georgica." [**n81-14321**, Example 25]

Concerning the names of languages, LC follows the decisions contained in the *MARC Code List for Languages* (2000 ed.) LC's Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) is responsible for maintaining the forms of language names and their codes and publishes updates to this list in the *Cataloging Service Bulletin.*

Sometimes a work is issued simultaneously in separate editions in two or more languages and there is no evidence that one edition is the original and the others are translations. In such cases, AACR 2 asks the cataloger to choose one edition as the original and treat the others as translations of the one chosen as the original [**25.3C2; 25.3C3**].

If the main entry is under a corporate name heading, the edition with the title in the language of the heading for the corporate name is treated as the original [**25.3C2**]. If the main entry is not under a corporate name heading, the edition with the title in English is treated as the original. If there is no edition with a title in English, then the choices are the edition with the title in French, in German, in Spanish, and in Russian. If there is no edition with titles in any of these languages, the title of the first edition received for cataloging is treated as the original edition [**25.3C3**].

The special rule for simultaneous editions in different languages entered under a corporate name heading is a holdover from **AACR 1 (1967) [rule 101C2]** and was intended to address the problem of documents issued by international organizations [cf. rule **24.3B**]. Since AACR 2 rule **21.1B2** radically restricted the conditions for entering a work under a corporate name heading, AACR 2 rule **25.3C2** is rarely applied. Most simultaneous situations involving different languages are covered by rule **25.3C3**.

VI. **PARTS OF WORKS**

1. Distinctive titles [**25.6A1; 26.4B2**]

If a separately published part of a work has a distinctive title, rule **25.6A1** says to treat the title of the part as an independent uniform title. This is in contrast to music, serials, series, and legal documents where the uniform title for the part consists of the title of the main title followed by the title for the part.

Actually, the situation is rare for books. Most separately published parts of works with distinctive titles form part of a multivolume set. The whole work is represented by a bibliographic record for the set. The individual parts are listed in the contents note on the record for the set. In addition, a library may wish to create separate bibliographic records for each of the volumes. Or a library may wish to create separate records only for the individual parts and treat the title of the whole work as a multipart series classified separately. Usually, these bibliographic records are sufficient to show the relationship between a whole work and its parts.

For example, Tolkien's "The lord of the rings" consists of three parts with distinctive titles. There is a bibliographic record for the set, with the title of the whole work, "The lord of the rings" as the title proper. The individual parts are listed in a contents note [**LCCN 88-122831; n86-715601**, Examples 26 & 27]. LC has also created separate bibliographic records for each part [**LCCN 88-120282; 88-195969; 88-195987**, Examples 28-30A]. Normally, that is sufficient for separately published parts of works with distinctive titles.

In the case of "famous" part titles, LC shows the relationship also in name authority records. For example, for "The lord of the rings," LC has created name authority records for each part. This was done in order to trace a reference showing the part entered subordinately to the whole work [**26.4B2**]. Such name authority records also assist in cataloging the individual parts that may not be published as part of a bibliographic set. The reference is constructed in accord with rule **25.6A1**.

100 Tolkien ... Fellowship of the ring

400 Tolkien ... Lord of the rings. 1. Fellowship of the ring
     [**n81-98387**]

100 Tolkien ... Two towers

400 Tolkien ... Lord of the rings. 2. Two towers
     [**n81-98388**]

100 Tolkien ... Return of the king

400 Tolkien ... Lord of the rings. 3. Return of the king
     [**n81-98389**]

UNIFORM TITLES

VI. **PARTS OF WORKS**

2. Indistinctive titles [**25.6A2; LCRI 25.6A; LCRI 25.6A2**]

It's fairly common in book cataloging for separately published parts of works to have indistinctive titles. One of the major problems in applying rule **25.6A2** is determining the title for the part. Six of the seven examples under AACR 2 rule **25.6A2** have part titles in English, suggesting that English terms for indistinctive parts should be used in the uniform title. That is **not** the case: The language of the part should match the language of the whole work.

It's usually not a problem when cataloging a book for a part that is in the same language as the uniform title. The book being cataloged will normally provide the title of the part.

For example, the uniform title for Homer's Odyssey is established in English rather than the original Greek [**25.4B1; n80-8528**, Example 31]. Uniform titles for parts of the Odyssey should also be established in their English forms rather than their Greek originals. An English translation for a part of the Odyssey will normally provide the cataloger with the title of the part. If not, LC catalogers determine the title of the part from an English edition of the whole work.

When cataloging an English translation for a part of a work whose uniform title is not established in its English form, catalogers hope the uniform title for the part is already established, since separately published parts are usually famous. The standard AACR 2 example is Goethe's "Faust. Part one" [rules **1.1B9, 25.6A2**]. When cataloging the 1994 Dover translation of "Faust. Part one" [**LCCN 94-20369**, Example 32], the cataloger can assign the existing uniform title to the record, "Faust. 1. Theil. English" [**n83-38612; n86-55763**, Examples 33-34].

There is more of a problem for the cataloger when the part is not famous. For example, "Death of an emperor" by Flavius Josephus was published in 1991 [**LCCN 92-115904**, Example 35]. It's obvious to the cataloger that since Josephus lived in the first century A.D., that he did not write a work in English under that title. Fortunately, the book itself indicates that the text is an excerpt from Josephus's "Jewish antiquites." The uniform title for the whole work is established in its Latin form, "Antiquitates Judaica," rather than the Greek original [**25.4B1; n85-86733**, Example 36]. This means the uniform title for the part title needs to be also given in its Latin form. Again, the book itself states that the part forms Book 19 of the whole work. This assists in the creation of the uniform title "Antiquitates Judaicae. Liber 19. English. Selections" [**n92-67838**, Example 37] (A name-title reference has been traced from "Death of an emperor.")

When the uniform title for the part is not established and cannot be determined from the item being cataloged, LC catalogers consult an edition of the whole work in the language of the uniform title when one is available.

UNIFORM TITLES

VI. **PARTS OF WORKS**

3. Excerpts [**25.6B**]

a. **Numbered** parts

   When the item being cataloged contains two or more parts from a single work and the titles of the parts are numbered, and the numbered parts in the item are numbered consecutively, the uniform title for the item consists of the title of the whole work followed by the **singular** form for the name of the parts and the consecutive numbers [**25.6B1**].

   For example, the item being cataloged consists of Books 6, 7, and 8 from Homer's Odyssey. The uniform title for the item is "Odyssey. Book 6-8."

   When the item being cataloged contains <u>two</u> parts from a single work, and the titles of the parts are numbered, and the numbered parts in the item are not numbered consecutively, the item is entered under the heading for the first part, with an analytical added entry under the heading for the second part [**25.6B2**].

   For example, the item being cataloged consists of Books 6 and 8 from Homer's Odyssey. The item is entered under the heading for the first part, "Homer. Odyssey. Book 6," with an analytical added entry under the heading for the second part, "Homer. Odyssey. Book 8."

   When the item being cataloged contains <u>three or more</u> parts from a single work,

and the titles of the parts are numbered, and the numbered parts in the item are not numbered consecutively, the uniform title for the item consists of the title of the whole work followed by the term "Selections" [**25.6B3**].

For example, the item being cataloged consists of Books 6, 8, and 10 from Homer's Odyssey. The uniform title for the item is "Odyssey. Selections."

b. **Unnumbered** parts

When the item being cataloged contains <u>two</u> parts from a single part and the titles of the parts are not numbered, the item is entered under the heading for the first part in the item, with an analytical added entry under the heading for the second part [**25.6B2**].

For example, the item being cataloged consists of "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso," two **unnumbered** parts from Dante's "Divine comedy." The item is entered under the heading for the first part, "Dante ... Purgatorio," with added entry under the heading for the second part, "Dante ... Paradiso."

When the item being cataloged contains <u>three or more</u> parts from a single work and the titles of the parts are not numbered, the uniform title for the item consists of the title of the whole work followed by the term "Selections" [**25.6B3**].

c. Selections

When the item being cataloged contains incomplete excerpts from two or more parts of a single work, the uniform title for the item consists of the title of the whole work followed by the term "Selections" [**25.6B3**].

For example, the item being cataloged consists of excerpts from all three parts of Dante's "Divine comedy." The uniform title for the item is "Divina commedia. Selections."

Reminder: "Selections" is not appropriate to use when cataloging an abridged edition [**21.9; 21.12A1**]. Instead, the information that the edition is abridged will need to be expressed elsewhere in the description.

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

1. **Two works** [**25.7; LCRI 25.7**]

a. With collective title

For a collection of two works by one person or body, the AACR 2 rule is **very simple**: main entry under the heading for the first work in the collection, added entry under the heading for the second work. LC's policy on **25.7** reflects AACR 2 [**LCRI 25.7**].

Yet some catalogers find this **one of the most difficult rules** to apply. For two works by two persons or bodies, main entry is determined by the appearance of the title proper: When the collection has a collective title, main entry is under title with added entries for the works in the collection (**21.7B**). When cataloging a collection of two works by one author, and the collection has a collective title, catalogers mistakenly want to make added entries for the two works just as they do for collections by two authors.

For example, "Two complete novels" by James Michener contains "Alaska" and "Hawaii" [**LCCN 92-42529**, Example 38]. According to **25.7**, main entry is under the heading for Michener with uniform title for Alaska. The added entry is under the heading for Michener with uniform title for Hawaii.

```
100 Michener, James ...
240 Alaska
245 Two complete novels / ...

700 Michener, James ... Hawaii
```

Catalogers' instinct is to enter the collection under the heading for Michener and make name-title added entries for the two works.

Catalogers also resist making the reference called by rule **25.2E2**: a name-title reference from the title proper to the uniform title for the title of the first work. In the example just cited, the reference reads: "Michener, James ... Two complete novels *see* Michener, James ... Alaska" [**n92-120913**, Example 39]. The resistance comes from knowing that "Two complete novels" is not a variant form of title for "Alaska."

NOTE: Just a few words about the name-title added entry for the second work in the collection. Since the text of the work is present in the item, the added entry is analytical (**LCRI 21.30M**). Prior to 1994, LC signalled the present of an analytical added entry in its eye-readable products by adding the publication date of the item being cataloged after the uniform title. Thus, name-title added entries without date meant "related-work" added entries, and name-title added entries with date meant "analytical" added entries. LC was requested to stop adding the publication date because it created problems for systems that require an exact match between uniform titles used in name authority records and on bibliographic records.

UNIFORM TITLES

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

1. **Two works** [**25.7; LCRI 25.7**]

b. **Without** collective title

For collections without a collective title [**1.1G3**], the rules for collections by one person or body and for collections by two persons or bodies is the same: main entry under the heading for the first work, analytical added entry under the heading for the second work.

For example, a collection contains two works by Shakespeare, "Othello" and "Macbeth," main entry is under the heading for Othello, analytical added entry under the heading for Macbeth [**LCCN 91-184309**, Example 41].

            100 Shakespeare, William ...
            240 Othello
            245 Othello ; Macbeth
            700 Shakespeare, William ... Macbeth

Catalogers object to assigning a uniform title to a record when the uniform title is exactly the same as the first title recorded. But LC's LCRI policy was developed for Day 1 of AACR 2 implementation, January 2, 1981. LC was still using printed cards for its catalog. Having "Othello" in the uniform title under the personal name facilitated filing and retrieval in our card catalog.

Also, even when LC switched to using MARC bibliographic records in 1983, the

entire title portion of the 245 field was treated as the "title proper," that is, for works without a collective title, the "a" subfield of the 245 field ended after the last title recorded. In the example just cited, the "a" subfield ended after "Macbeth." Thus the uniform title "Othello" was not identical with the "title proper": "Othello ; Macbeth."

Under this system, LC required catalogers to make the name-title reference called for by rule **25.2E2** for works without a collective title since the 240 was not an exact match with the "a" subfield of the 245: "Shakespeare, William ... Othello ; Macbeth *see* Shakespeare, William ... Othello"

In January 1994, the subfield $a in the 245 field for works without a collective title changed to end after the first title recorded. The change was made to accommodate the change in the placement of the general material designation (GMD) specified by Amendments 1993 of AACR 2. The GMD now follows the first title recorded rather than the last title.

Subfield $a of the 245 field will now often match the 240 uniform title. So catalogers are objecting to applying the current LCRI that requires uniform title for the first work. In May 2000, LCRI 25.7 was changed: **a uniform title is necessary for the first work in the collection only if the title given in subfield $a is not identical to the uniform title**.

UNIFORM TITLES

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

2. **Three or more** works

a. "Complete works" [**25.8; LCRI 25.8**]

LC automatically assigns the collective uniform title "Works" whenever the item being cataloged contains the author's complete works, or the item purports to contain the author's complete works. In addition, LC automatically adds to the uniform title the publication date of the item. This highly organized file management decision was made in response to the fact that authors likely to be published in complete editions are prolific and the chances of future conflict are high.

For example, LC's database has about 150 records for the complete works of Shakespeare.

The need to overly organize the file extends to the name-title reference called for rule **25.2E2**: The publication date appearing after the uniform title "Works" also appears at the end of the reference from the title proper.

For example, the 1987 "Complete Oxford Shakespeare" has "Works. 1987" as the uniform title [**LCCN 87-7850**, Example 42]. The reference from the title proper reads: "Shakespeare, William ... Complete Oxford Shakespeare. 1987 *see* Shakespeare, William ... Works. 1987" [**n86-53149**, Example 43].

This is done in order keep all the records for a particular set together.

If there are two sets with the same uniform title, for example, LC does not further resolve the conflict unless the set is a multipart item with analyzable volumes, in which case the name of the publisher is added after the uniform title for the set. This is done to link the analytics to the bibliographic record for the appropriate set.

For example, the 1989 one-volume "Unabridged Shakespeare" has the uniform title "Works. 1989" [**LCCN 88-43386; n88-192112**, Examples 44-45]. The 1989 multivolume "Guild Shakespeare" has the uniform title "Works. 1989. Doubleday Book & Music Clubs" because LC decided to create separate records for each volume in the set [**LCCN 89-193500; n88-538686**, Examples 46-47].

UNIFORM TITLES

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

2. **Three or more works**

b. "Selections" [**25.9; LCRI 25.9**]

AACR 2 provides for the collection uniform title "Selections" in two different situations:

1) the item contains three or more but not all the works of an author and the works are in two or more forms

2) the item contains three or more but not all the works of an author and the works are in only one form because the author writes in only one form

The second condition is difficult to determine because the cataloger has to know that the author wrote in only one form. For contemporary authors, it is not productive to investigate the situation, and for authors no longer living who presumably wrote in only one form, there is nothing to prevent the posthumous publication of letters and diaries.

LC has instructed its catalogers to assume that an author writes in more than one form so that the collective uniform title "Selections" is basically applicable to collections of three or more works in two or more forms.

(**NOTE:** When it is known that an author writes in only one form, LC applies rule **25.9** as written. For example, the classical Roman author Juvenal's surviving works are only in one form.)

For the period 1981-1990, LC automatically assigned the collective uniform title "Selections" to all collections of three or more works in two or more forms. Beginning in 1991, the collective uniform title was assigned only when the title proper of the collection was "inadequate."

"Inadequate" is defined as a) the title proper is indistinctive or b) the item lacks a collective title.

When the cataloger has decided that the title of the collection is "inadequate," then the collective uniform title "Selections" is assigned to the item. In addition, the publication date of the item is given after the uniform title. The same provisions for "Works" also applies to "Selections."

For example, the 1987 item has the title proper "William Shakespeare." The item consists of 11 songs, 11 sonnets, and excerpts from 11 plays. The collective uniform title "Selections. 1987" was assigned to the bibliographic record for the item [**LCCN 87-11673**, Example 48]. The name-title reference called for by **25.2E2** was made:

"Shakespeare, William ... William Shakespeare. 1987

see Shakespeare, William ... Selections. 1987" [**n86-7492**, Example 49].

LC's policy is controversial. Reference librarians want the collective uniform title assigned in all cases for consistency of access. Library administrators want fewer uniform titles because of the cost of doing authority work. And many catalogers want LC to provide more guidance on "adequate"/"inadequate" titles.

Reminder 1: There are many records with the uniform title "Selections. date" that would not be assigned to bibliographic records today. Nevertheless, we are not changing existing records solely to delete the collective uniform title.

Reminder 2: "Selections" as a collective uniform title was new with AACR 2. Prior to AACR 2, the collective uniform title for the same situation was "Selected works." But "Selected works" was also used for collections in one form when the author's complete works in that one form had not been published. Therefore, the cataloger needs to evaluate each situation in which "Selected works" has been used.

Reminder 3: "Selections. date" is restricted to collections of three or more works in two or more forms and the collection lacks an adequate title. Also, the phenomenon is comparably rare because publishers prefer to issue collections in one form (rule **25.10**) rather than collections in diverse forms (rule **25.9**).

UNIFORM TITLES

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

2. **Three or more works**

c. "**One form**" [**25.10; LCRI 25.10**]

At the beginning of AACR 2 in 1981, LC automatically assigned the appropriate collective uniform title to three or more works in one form. Since such collections are common for prolific authors, catalogers were assigning **25.10** collective uniform titles far more often than the collective uniform titles "Works" or "Selections."

Within the first year of AACR 2 adoption, LC abandoned the automatic assignment of **25.10** uniform titles to each and every collection [*Cataloging Service Bulletin*, **no. 16, p. 50**]. One reason was the drastic downturn in production created by the adoption of AACR 2 and abandonment of "superimposition" ("use the existing heading without regard to which cataloging rules were used to establish the heading"). Also, LC was still using the manual card catalog. Not only was LC assigning the collective uniform title to each bibliographic record for the collection but an authority record for the uniform title had to be created and filed in order to trace the name-title reference called by rule **25.2E2**, and that reference also needed to be filed.

We were desperate to find a simplification that would not be harmful to our bibliographic control system. The result was the current LC policy on collections of works in one form: Assign the collective uniform title only when the title of the collection is inadequate. The publication date is not added after the collective uniform title for works in one form.

So, in cataloging the 1988 Shakespeare collection, "Four comedies," the cataloger determined that the title was inadequate. The collective uniform title "Plays. Selections" was assigned to the record [**LCCN 87-24122**, Example 50]. The name-title reference called for by **25.2E2** is traced on the "Plays. Selections" name authority record [**n79-136407**, Example 51]. The name authority record contains a large number of name-title references from various Shakespeare collections.

Another example is the 1988 Shakespeare collection without a collective title: the title consists of the title of three plays: Love's labor's lost, Two gentlemen of Verona, Merry wives of Windsor [**LCCN 85-63516**, Example 52]. Again, the collective title uniform title "Plays. Selections" was assigned to the record and a name-title reference traced that consists of all the titles listed in the title and statement of responsibility area [**cf.n79-136407**, Example 51].

UNIFORM TITLES

VII. **COLLECTIONS**

2. **Three or more works**

d. Translations [**25.11; LCRI 25.11**]

Translations into English are common for partial collections of works in one form (e.g., collections of short stories, plays, poems), especially if the author is prolific.

LC's policy is to find out if the same collection existed in the original language. If so, then the title used on the original is used on the translation [**LCRI 25.11**].

If the original collection used a collective uniform title, then the same collective uniform title is used on the translation.

If the original collection did not use a collective uniform title because the title proper of the collection was adequate, then the same title proper is used as the uniform title on the translation.

If the collection was not issued in the original language, a collective uniform title is assigned to the translation. It does not matter if the title of the translation is adequate or inadequate.

LC's earlier translation policy was to assign a collective uniform title in all cases of collections in translation. Catalogers objected to this automatic assignment when the translation stated clearly that it was translated from a particular collection in the original language and the original collection had a title that was adequate. The result is that the collection in the original language is treated as a single work in the original language, at least as far as the assigning a uniform title to the collection [Cf. **footnote 1 to AACR 2 rule 25.1A**].

The truth of the matter is that collective uniform titles are assigned to most collections that are translations.

Modern collections of older authors rarely state the sources of the works translated in the collection. For example, the 1991 collection of Chekhov's "Last stories" has no statement of the bibliographic history of the individual stories. Therefore, the cataloger has no qualms about assigning the collective uniform title "Short stories. Selections. English" to the record (A **25.2E2** name-title reference has been made.) [**LCCN 92-160351; n84-95106**, Examples 53-54].

Collections of translated works by contemporary authors usually do state the bibliographic history of the works that are translated.

For example, Christa Wolf's 1993 collection "What remains and other stories" contains a statement on the verso of the title page that the works came from the author's "Gesammelte Erzählungen" and from "Was bleibt." Thus, the uniform title for the collection is "Short stories. Selections. English" (A **25.2E2** name-title reference has been made.) [**LCCN 92-27906; n92-76370**, Examples 55-56].

Another example is Christa Wolf's 1988 "The fourth dimension : interviews with Christa Wolf." The title page verso indicates that the works in the collection all came from the author's "Die Dimension des Autors," a collection issued originally in German in 1987. Thus, the uniform title for "The fourth dimension" is "Dimension des Autors. English. Selections" (A **25.2E2** name-title reference has been made.) [**LCCN 88-20493; n88-121232; LCCN 87-145183**, Examples 57-59].

UNIFORM TITLES

VIII. **CONFLICT RESOLUTION** [25.5B; LCRI 25.5B]

1. Works entered under name headings

The need to resolve conflicts in uniform titles for monographs entered under personal and corporate names occurs much less often. Most uniform titles entered under name headings for persons and bodies generally create unique titles.

One exception is when a multipart set is issued in a U.S. edition and a British edition, and the library wants to create separate records for the individual volumes in the set. To link the individual volumes to the appropriate edition in the series added entry, a qualifier is added to the title of one of the sets to make the distinction between the sets. The same choices for breaking conflicts between serial and series titles are used to break conflicts between multipart sets (e.g, issuing body, place of publication).

For example, the multipart set "Boswell's correspondence" was published in New York by McGraw-Hill and in London by Heineman. LC decided to create separate bibliographic records for each volume in each set as well as bibliographic records for each set as a whole. To link the records for the individual volumes in one set to the record for its parent set, a qualifier was added: place of publication.
Note: Prior to August 1997, place of publication was preferred choice for the qualifier.

Theoretically, the qualifier would be added only to the second set. For example, if the New York set was already cataloged and the London set was newly received, a qualifier would be added only to the records for the London set. But since yet another set is being co-published in Edinburgh and New Haven by the Edinburgh and Yale University Presses, LC decided to add all qualifiers to all the records in all the sets.

[New York set records: **n94-100824 and LCCN 66-4078**, Examples 60-61]

[New York records for v. 2 and v. 3: **LCCN 68-12066; LCCN 73-18260**, Examples 62-63]

[London set records: **n84-721007 and 66-68924**, Examples 64-65]

[London records for v. 1 and v. 2: **LCCN 66-68925; LCCN 95-118452**, Examples 66-67]

[Edinburgh/New Haven set record: **n94-100850**, Example 68]

[Edinburgh/New Haven record for v. 5: **93-60351**, Example 69]

Another conflict-breaking example is illustrated in AACR 2 rule **25.5B1**: different constitutions under the same government but with the same title:

France.
[Constitution (date)]

(**n85-160664; no90-10775; no89-14460; n80-8551**, Examples 70-73)

UNIFORM TITLES

VIII. **CONFLICT RESOLUTION** [25.5B; LCRI 25.5B]

2. **Motion pictures**

The need for a heading for a motion picture usually comes up when cataloging a screenplay for a motion picture or a book about a motion picture. The heading will be used in a secondary entry (in a related work added entry or for subject access.)

A qualifier is added to the title of a motion picture used in a secondary entry whenever

a. there are two motion pictures with the same name

Example: King Kong

[King Kong (Motion picture : 1933); **n95-30682**; needed for **LCCN 74-18**, Examples 74-75]

[King Kong (Motion picture : 1976); **n95-30695**; needed for **LCCN 76-150963**, Examples 76-77]

b. the title of the motion picture is the same as the title of a different work in the catalog

Example: Watership down

[book: Adams, Richard, 1920- Watership down]

[motion picture: Watership down (Motion picture); **n78-81367**; needed for **LCCN 78-24456**, Examples 78-79]

c. the title of the motion picture is identical to a Library of Congress subject heading

Example: Jaws

[LCSH: Jaws; **sh85-69806**, Example 80]

[Motion picture: Jaws (Motion picture); **n80-19727**; needed for **LCCN 75-12431**, Examples 81-82]

Book catalogers would like to simplify LC's policy and add the qualifier to all headings for motion pictures without regard to conflict. But catalogers of the film itself do not like adding the 130 uniform title heading on the bibliographic record for the film since the title proper is the same as the uniform title except for the qualifier. So LC's policy is a messy compromise between two different cataloging groups.

UNIFORM TITLES

VIII. **CONFLICT RESOLUTION** [25.5B; LCRI 25.5B]

3. **Computer files**

LC's policy on qualifying headings for computer files is as follows: the heading is needed in a secondary entry (in an added entry or in subject access) and there is another work in the catalog with the same title and the other work is also entered under title. That's the current policy that was created in response to those who objected to using a 130 uniform title heading on the bibliographic record for the computer file when the title proper was the same as the uniform title except for the qualifier.

Nevertheless, you will find in the name authority file a large number of records with the qualifier "(Computer file)" that were not established in accord with this policy. There are several reasons for this.

One is that headings for computer files were first treated as topic subject headings (tagged 150) and all were qualified by "(Computer program)." These headings were later moved to the name authority file, retagged as uniform titles (130), and the qualifier "(Computer program)" was replaced by "(Computer file)."

In addition, LC usually catalogs works about a computer file before cataloging the computer file itself. As stated earlier, a name authority record is created whenever the work needed in a secondary entry is not in the catalog. Catalogers are reluctant to create name authority records for computer files without the qualifier when the computer file itself has not been cataloged. Later, when the computer file itself is cataloged and there is no conflict, theoretically, the qualifier should be removed and the records revised. But LC does not really want to do that since there are older unique computer file headings that are qualified.

UNIFORM TITLES

IX. **BIBLE** [25.18A; LCRI 21.2B]

A Bible heading used in a main or added entry **must contain** the following elements after the name of the Bible text: **language** of the Bible text being cataloged; the **date** of the item being cataloged [**25.18A10; 25.18A3**].

This means headings for the Bible used in main or added entry are always analytical: the headings reflect the text contained in the item being cataloged. A Bible heading cannot be used in a related work added entry. [LCRI 21.28B]

In the case of the Bible, name authority records are generally only made when needed to trace a variant form of the name of the text. LC policy is to follow the AACR 2 rule **25.18A6** and trace the variant name on the name authority record for the name of the text.

For example, references from the German form "Hohelied" called for by rule **25.18A6** should be traced on the name authority "Bible. O.T. Song of Solomon." References are made from "Bible. O.T. Hohelied"; from "Hohelied (Book of the Bible)"; and from "Bible. Hohelied." [n80-106714, Example 83].

Based on LC's policy for translations, the instinct of catalogers is to create a name authority record for "Bible. O.T. Song of Solomon. German" in order to trace references from "Hohelied." The problem is that there is only a partial match of the authority record with the bibliographic record. Also, Bible editions with non-English titles do not necessarily contain only text in that language. The authority file contains many such name authority records. [**n83-181041**; **n94-48009**, Examples 84-85]

Reminder: A name authority record does not have to be created for every component element of a Bible heading.

UNIFORM TITLES

X. **MANUSCRIPTS** [25.13; LCRI 25.13; LCRI 21.30H]

Rule **25.13** is chiefly for establishing headings for the physical item in which a work or a collection of works is contained. LC creates a name authority for the physical manuscript in the following situations:

1) the cataloger needs the heading for the manuscript for subject access because the item being cataloged concerns the physical aspects of the manuscript [**LCRI 25.13**].

2) The cataloger needs the heading for the manuscript for added entry because the item being cataloged is a facsimile of the manuscript, or the manuscript name or designation appears prominently on the item, or the item being cataloged is better known by its manuscript name or designation than by its author and title [**LCRI 21.30H**].

For example, "Lindisfarne Gospels" is a manuscript that contains the New Testament Gospels. The text in the manuscript is represented by two headings: "Bible. N.T. Gospels. English (Old English). Lindisfarne Gospels" [**n82-6834**, Example 86] and "Bible. N.T. Gospels. Latin. Lindisfarne Gospels" [**n82-11048**, Example 87]. Since the physical manuscript itself is famous, a separate heading has been created for it: "Lindisfarne Gospels" [**n84-78103**, Example 88].

Recently, some catalogers have been adding 667 notes to name authority records for the manuscript to indicate that the heading is for the physical object rather than for the work.

Reminder: The emphasis for items related to manuscripts is on the works contained in the manuscripts.